

HISPANICS IN MARYLAND: HEALTH DATA AND RESOURCES



HISPANOS EN MARYLAND: INFORMACIÓN Y RECURSOS PARA LA SALUD

May 2013

Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Oficina de Salud de las Minorías y Disparidades de Salud

Departamento de Salud e Higiene Mental de Maryland

Martin O'Malley, Governor

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MARYLAND HISPANICS HEALTH DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The 2010 Census showed that the Hispanic population accounted for 8.2 percent of the total population in Maryland. The Maryland Hispanic population has doubled from 227,916 persons in 2000, to 470,632 persons in 2010.
- Hispanics in Maryland were younger than the overall population, and there were more Hispanic males than Hispanic females (52.4% males, 47.6% females).
- 41 percent of Hispanics in Maryland spoke English less than “very well”, and 40 percent of Hispanics were not U.S. citizens at the time of survey.
- The age-adjusted all-cause mortality rate for Hispanics has increased from 2001 to 2010. The five leading causes of death for Hispanics in Maryland were cancer, heart disease, stroke, accident, and diabetes.
- Hispanics in Maryland were three times more likely to not be able to afford seeing a doctor, and were five times more likely to be without health insurance, than Non-Hispanic Whites.
- Hispanics ages 18-64 were more obese than their Non-Hispanic Whites counterparts, and Hispanics were significantly less likely to engage in leisure time physical activities.
- The HIV incidence rate was 3.6 times higher and the AIDS incidence rate was 4.7 times higher, for Hispanics than for Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland.
- Tuberculosis incidence was 15 times higher for Hispanics than Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland.
- The percentage of births to Hispanic mothers younger than 18 years of age was twice that of Whites; the percentage of births to unmarried Hispanic mothers was 1.7 times higher than that of Whites.
- In the 18-44 age group, Hispanics were 32% less likely than Non-Hispanic Whites to report having ever seen a provider for a mental health problem. More Hispanics of all ages reported experiencing poor mental health compared to Non-Hispanic Whites.

Please note that, some data sources report race without regard to Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and report Hispanic or Latino ethnicity without regard to race. Other data sources report results in categories of Non-Hispanic race and Hispanic. Thus, in this document where “White” or “Black” appear not specified as Non-Hispanic, those data include both Hispanics or Latinos and persons not Hispanic or Latino. Where a race appears preceded by “Non-Hispanic” or “NH”, those data refer only to the persons of that race who are not Hispanic or Latino.

A NOTE ON HISPANIC/LATINO TERMINOLOGY

Often, the terms, “Latino” and “Hispanics,” are used interchangeably; however we will use the term “Hispanic” for this data publication throughout the narratives, tables and figures because the data sources we cited, consistently used the term “Hispanic.”



MARYLAND HISPANIC POPULATION

Maryland is one of the states where the size of the combined racial and ethnic minority population is beginning to approach the Non-Hispanic White population. An estimated 45.3% of Maryland’s population identified as a racial or ethnic minority in 2010. The 2010 Census showed that the Hispanic population was 8.2% of the total population in Maryland (Table 1). According to U.S. Census, the Maryland Hispanic population was counted as 125,102 persons, 227,916 persons, and 470,632 persons for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively (Figure 1).

Table 1. Maryland Population, 2010 U.S. Census by Race and Ethnicity (8.2% Hispanic population)

	All Ethnicity		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
White	3,359,284	58.2%	3,157,958	54.7%	201,326	3.5%
Non-White	2,414,268	41.8%	2,144,962	37.2%	269,306	4.7%
<i>Black</i>	1,700,298	29.4%	1,674,229		26,069	
<i>Asian</i>	318,853	5.5%	316,694		2,159	
<i>Hawaiian/ Pac Isle</i>	3,157	0.1%	2,412		745	
<i>American Indian</i>	20,420	0.4%	13,815		6,605	
<i>Some Other Race</i>	206,832	3.6%	11,972		194,860	
<i>Two or More Races</i>	164,708	2.9%	125,840		38,868	
MD Total	5,773,552	100.0%	5,302,920	91.8%	470,632	8.2%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profiles, Department of Planning, Projections and Data Analysis/State Data Center, May 2011

Population Change

Figure 1. Hispanic Population Change in Maryland, 1990, 2000 and 2010

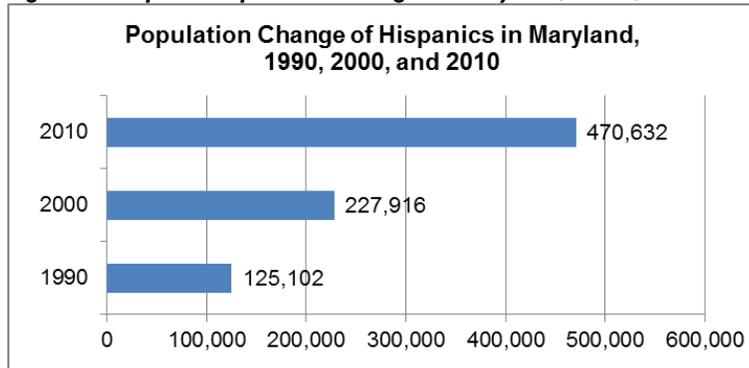


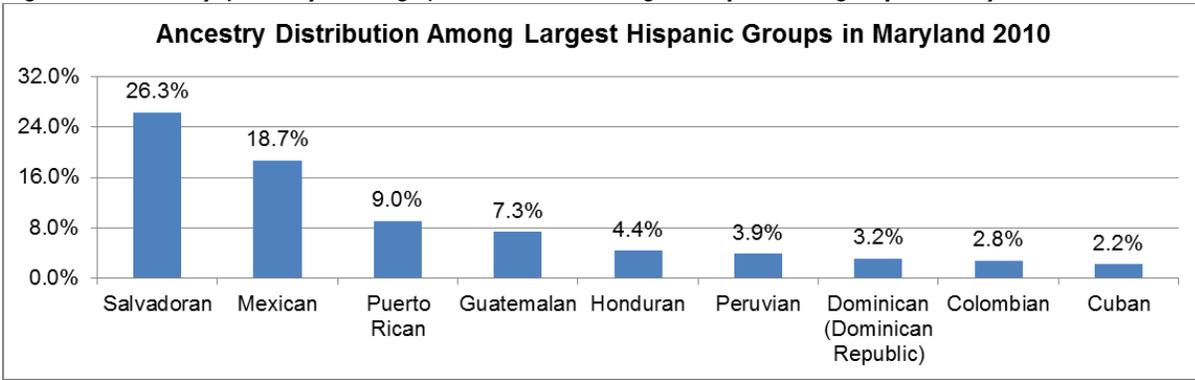
Figure 1 presents the Hispanic population change in Maryland across three decades. The Hispanic population in 1990 was 125,102, in 2000 was 227,916, and in 2010 was 470,632. Over the past three decades, the Hispanic population in Maryland has more than tripled according to the estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000 and 2010

Ancestry (Country of Origin)

Figure 2 (Page 3) shows the nine largest Hispanic subgroups in Maryland in 2010 by country of origin. The Salvadoran group was the largest group among Hispanics in Maryland, followed by Mexican, Puerto Rican and Guatemalan groups. This pattern differed from the national pattern, where the largest Hispanic group is Mexican, accounting for about 63% of the total Hispanic population, followed by Puerto Rican at 9.2%. The Salvadoran group only accounted for about 3.3% of the total Hispanic population nationally (U.S. Census 2010).

Figure 2. Ancestry (Country of Origin) Distribution of Largest Hispanic Subgroups in Maryland, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF2, March 1, 2012; Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning

Age and Sex

Figure 3. Age Distribution of Hispanics and Overall Population in Maryland, 2010

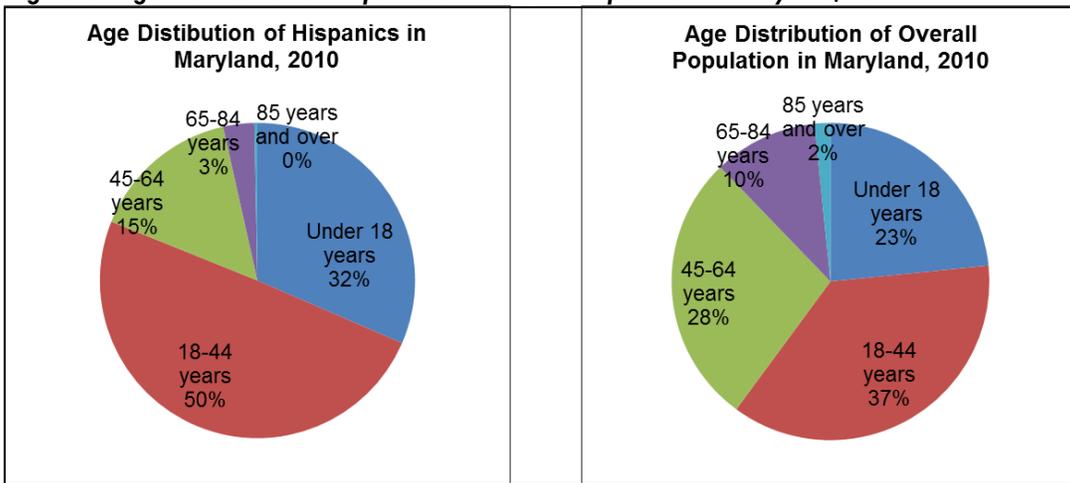


Figure 3 shows the comparison of age distribution between the Hispanic population and the overall population in Maryland. Generally, Hispanics in Maryland were younger than the overall population. Specifically, the Hispanic population 18 years and younger constituted 32% of the overall Hispanic population - 9% more than that of the overall population in Maryland; and Hispanics 18-44 years old constituted 50% of the overall Hispanic population- 13% more than that of the overall population in Maryland; Conversely, Hispanics 45-64 years of age accounted for 13% less than their counterparts in the overall population. According to the 2010 Census, the median age of the state’s Hispanic population was 28, compared to 38 years for the overall Maryland population.

Source: U.S. Census 2010

Figure 4. Sex Distribution of Hispanics and Overall Population in Maryland, 2010

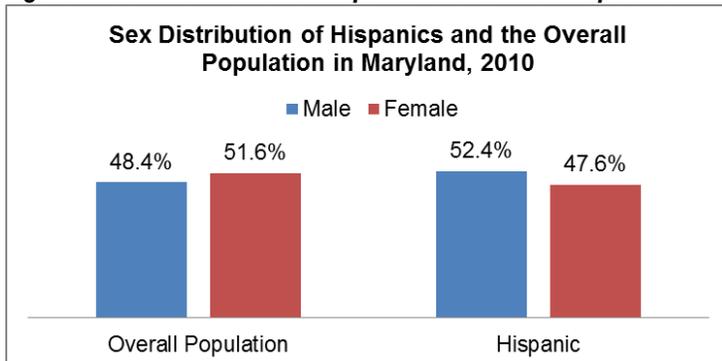


Figure 4 presents the comparison of sex distribution for Hispanics and the overall population in Maryland for 2010. Hispanics had a larger portion of males compared to the overall State population.

Source: U.S. Census 2010

Hispanic Population by Jurisdiction

Table 2. Hispanic Population by Jurisdiction, Maryland, 2010

	Total	Hispanic Population	% Hispanic
MARYLAND	5,773,552	470,632	8.15%
NORTHWEST AREA	485,999	23,544	4.84%
GARRET	30,097	220	0.73%
ALLEGANY	75,087	1,085	1.44%
WASHINGTON	147,430	5,104	3.46%
FREDERICK	233,385	17,135	7.34%
BALTIMORE METRO AREA	2,662,691	113,689	4.59%
BALTIMORE CITY	620,961	25,960	4.18%
BALTIMORE	805,029	33,735	4.19%
ANNE ARUNDEL	537,656	32,902	6.12%
CARROLL	167,134	4,363	2.61%
HOWARD	287,085	16,729	5.83%
HARFORD	244,826	8,613	3.52%
NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA	1,835,197	165,398	16.04%
MONTGOMERY	971,777	165,398	17.02%
PRINCE GEORGE'S	863,420	128,972	14.94%
SOUTHERN AREA	340,439	12,668	3.72%
CALVERT	88,737	2,437	2.75%
CHARLES	146,551	6,259	4.27%
ST. MARY'S	105,151	3,972	3.78%
EASTERN SHORE AREA	449,226	16,126	3.95%
CECIL	101,108	3,407	3.37%
KENT	20,197	907	4.49%
QUEEN ANNE'S	47,798	1,452	3.04%
CAROLINE	33,066	1,816	5.49%
TALBOT	37,782	2,073	5.49%
DORCHESTER	32,618	1,130	3.46%
WICOMICO	98,733	4,478	4.54%
SOMERSET	26,470	863	3.26%
WORCESTER	51,454	1,622	3.15%

Table 2 presents the Hispanic population count and percent distribution by jurisdiction in Maryland in 2010.

The Hispanic population in Maryland was centered in Montgomery County and Prince George's County. About 35% of the State's Hispanics live in these two counties. Hispanics accounted for about 17% and 15% of residents in Montgomery County and Prince George's County, respectively.

Six counties in the Baltimore Metro Area accounted for about 24% of the total Hispanic population in Maryland, with Baltimore City having the largest Hispanic population count and Anne Arundel County having highest percentage of Hispanics in its population.

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profiles, Department of Planning, U.S. Census 2010

Note: The yellow highlighted counties had more than 10 percent of Hispanic population in their jurisdictions.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF HISPANICS IN MARYLAND

Language Use and English Proficiency

Figure 5. Language Spoken at Home and English Proficiency for Hispanics in Maryland, 2006-2010

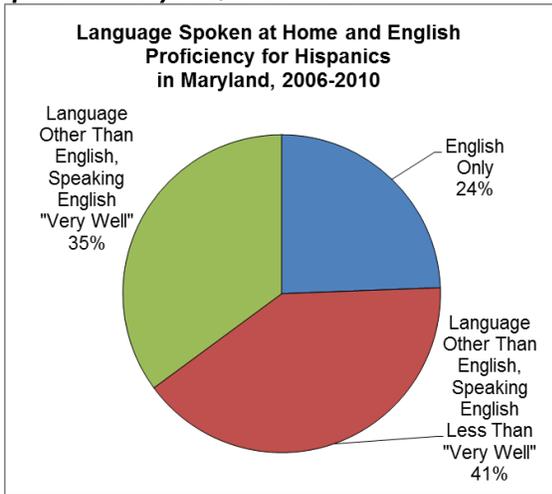


Figure 5 shows languages spoken at home and English proficiency for Hispanics in Maryland. Over 40% of Hispanics in Maryland spoke English less than “very well” and were considered to have Limited English Proficiency (LEP); A total of 35% of Hispanics in Maryland spoke languages other than English at home and spoke English “very well”, while 24% of Hispanics in Maryland spoke only English at home.

Place of Births and Citizenship

Figure 6. Place of Births and U.S. Citizenship Status of Hispanics in Maryland, 2006-2010

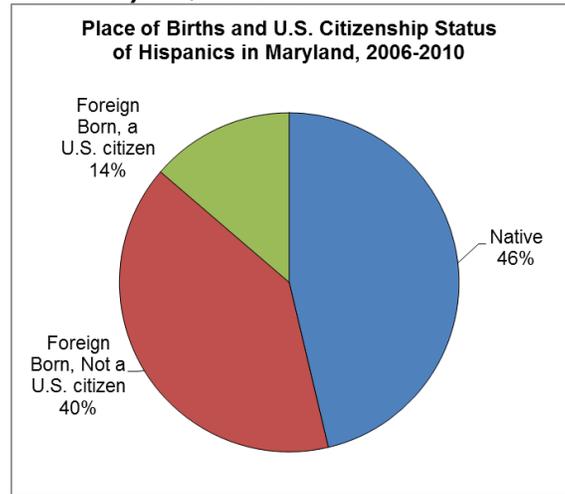


Figure 6 presents places of births and U.S. citizenship status of Hispanics in Maryland. Forty six percent of Hispanics in Maryland were born in the U.S. Additionally, 14% of Hispanics in Maryland were born out of the country and became U.S. citizens later; whereas 40% of Hispanics in Maryland were born out of the country, and were not U.S. citizens at the time of survey.

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Educational Attainment

Figure 7. Educational Attainment of Hispanics and Overall Population (25 years and older) in Maryland, 2009-2011

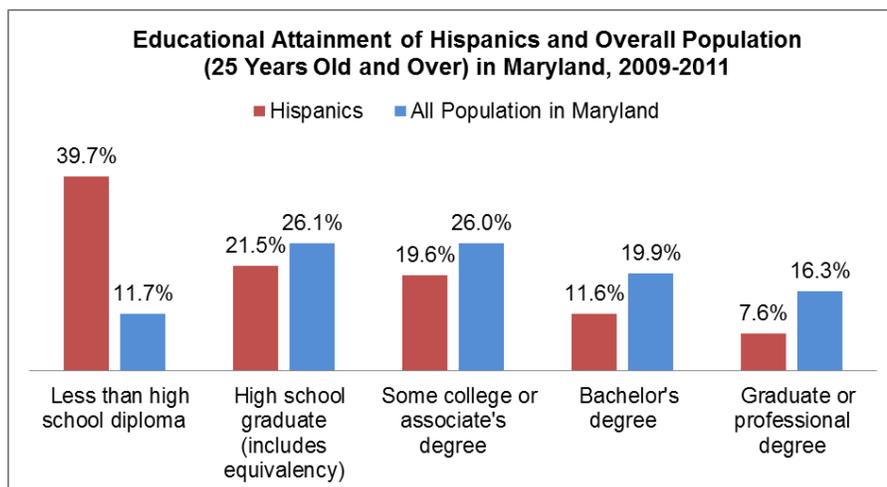


Figure 7 presents the educational attainment of Hispanics and the overall population in Maryland. The percentage of Hispanics who have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree was less than half that of the overall population in the state. Additionally, the percentage of Hispanics with less than high school diploma was three times higher than that of the overall population.

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2011

Economic Characteristics

Table 3. Economic Characteristics of Residents in Maryland 2006-2010

	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Median Household Income	\$61,818	\$77,493	\$56,075	\$87,555
In Civilian Labor Force	78.0%	68.0%	69.9%	70.1%
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	3.3%	7.1%	3.2%
Poverty Rate	12.2%	6.1%	13.2%	7.0%
Receiving Public Assistance	1.7%	1.2%	3.6%	0.9%
Receiving Food Stamp	7.2%	3.6%	11.8%	3.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Table 3 presents the economic characteristics of the Maryland residents. The median household income for Hispanics in Maryland was \$8,829 lower than the statewide median income of \$70,647. The median household income for Hispanics was lower than that of Whites and Asians but was higher than that of Blacks. 78% of Hispanics 16 years and older were in the civilian labor force compared with 70% of both Whites and Blacks. The unemployment rate for Hispanics was the highest of all selected population groups. The Hispanic group also had the highest poverty rate: 15.3% of Hispanics in Maryland were below the poverty line, more than twice the percentage of Whites and Asians, and slightly higher than that of Blacks. A large percentage of Hispanics received public assistance and food stamp, even though, usually only U.S. citizens are eligible for the assistance, and 40% of Hispanics in Maryland were not citizens.

Occupation

Table 4. Type of Occupation of Residents in Maryland 2006-2010

	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Management/Professional	20.9%	46.6%	36.7%	58.1%
Service	30.5%	13.1%	20.3%	14.2%
Sales and Office	16.8%	23.7%	27.1%	18.8%
Natural Resources/Construction/Maintenance	22.9%	9.6%	5.5%	3.1%
Production/Transportation	8.9%	7.0%	10.5%	5.8%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2010

Table 4 shows type of occupation among residents in Maryland. Over 30% of employed Hispanics in Maryland had service-related occupations, and 22.9% of Hispanics had jobs in natural resources, construction and maintenance. These percentages were the highest among racial and ethnic groups listed in the table. In general, Hispanics were more likely to be employed in construction and service-related occupations but less likely to have management or professional occupations.

MORTALITY

Five Leading Causes of Death

Table 5. Five Leading Causes of Death among Hispanics in Maryland, 2001-2010

Ranking of the Hispanic Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate* (2001-2010)	Disease			Percentage Increase
		2001-2005	2006-2010	
	All-Cause	326.3	343.6	5.3%
# 1	Cancer	76.9	82.2	6.9%
# 2	Heart Disease	57.9	60.9	5.2%
# 3	Stroke	20.6	23.4	13.6%
# 4	Accident	19.9	21.6	8.5%
# 5	Diabetes	9.4	11.7	24.5%

*The age-adjusted mortality rate is based on deaths per 100,000 persons.

Source: CDC Wonder Mortality Data 2001-2010

Table 5 shows the 5 leading causes of death for Hispanics in Maryland. The five leading causes of deaths were cancer, heart disease, stroke, accident and diabetes. This ranking was different from that of the overall population in Maryland where heart disease and cancer were #1 and #2, and accidents and diabetes were #4 and #5. Rate for all five leading causes of death increased between 2001 and 2010. Diabetes mortality increased by 24.5% increase, from 9.4 deaths per 100,000 population to 11.7 deaths per 100,000 population. The mortality rate from stroke increased 13.6%, from 20.6 deaths per 100,000 population to 23.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

Mortality by Sex

Table 6. The Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Hispanics in Maryland by Sex, 2001-2010

Female Hispanics		Male Hispanics	
All-Cause	288.4	All-Cause	390.7
Heart Disease	70.4	Cancer	98.8
Cancer	68.6	Heart Disease	88.1
Stroke	21.2	Accident	30.3
Accident	10.9	Stroke	23.9
Diabetes	9.6	Diabetes	12.4

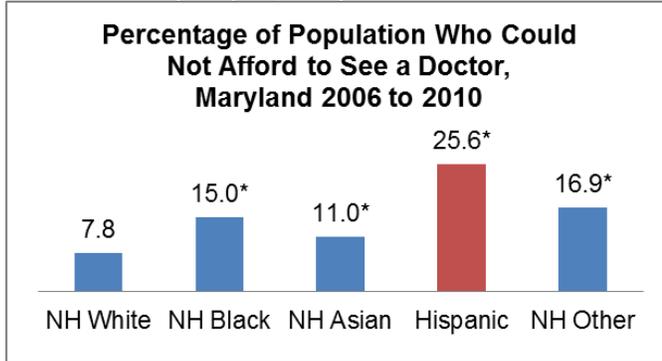
Source: CDC Wonder Mortality Data 2001-2010

The Table 6 presents the age-adjusted mortality rates for Hispanics in Maryland by sex. Male Hispanics had a higher age-adjusted mortality rate than female Hispanics. The ranking of the top four leading causes of death varied as well. Heart disease was the leading cause of death for Hispanic females, and the second leading cause of death for Hispanics males. Accidents were the third leading cause of death for male Hispanics, and the fourth leading cause of death for Hispanic females.

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Affordable Care

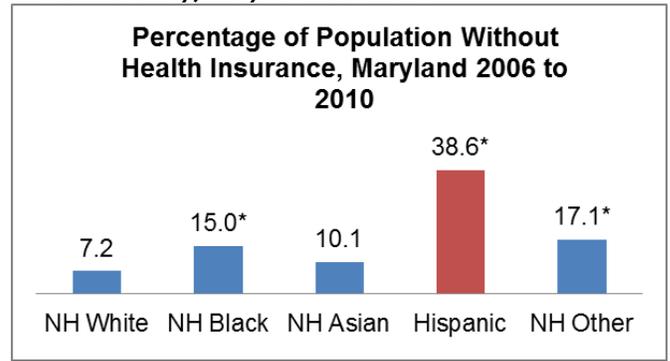
Figure 8. Population Who Could Not Afford to See a Doctor (at some time in the prior year), Maryland 2006 -2010



Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Insurance

Figure 9. Population without Health Insurance (at the time of the survey) Maryland 2006-2010



NH=Non-Hispanic *statistically significant vs. NH Whites

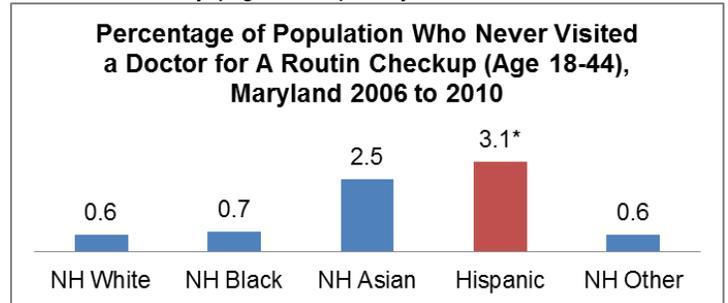
Figure 8 and Figure 9 present the proportion of Maryland adults who could not afford to see a doctor and without health insurance by race/ethnicity. Over 25% of Hispanics in Maryland could not afford to see a doctor, and 38.5% of Hispanics did not have health insurance. Both percentages were significantly higher than those of Non-Hispanic Whites: Hispanics were more than 3 times more likely to not be able to afford to see a doctor, and they were more than 5 times more likely to be without insurance.

Routine Checkup

Figure 10 presents the proportion of the population who have never visited a doctor for a routine checkup. Hispanics in Maryland had the highest percentage of people who reported having never visited a doctor for a routine checkup, 3.1%. This figure was 5.2 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic Whites, 4.4 times higher than Non-Hispanic Blacks and 1.2 times higher than Non-Hispanic Asians in Maryland.

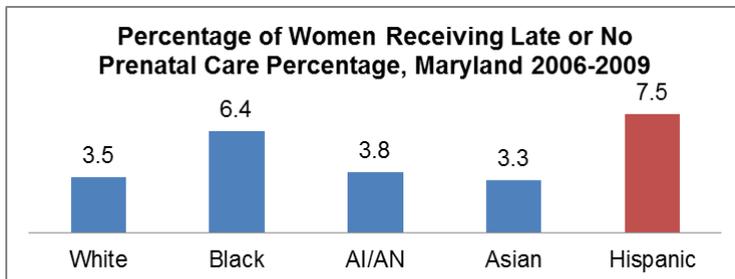
Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic *statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Figure 10. Population Who Have Never Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup (Age 18-44), Maryland 2006-2010



Prenatal Care

Figure 11. Percentage of Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care Percentage, Maryland 2006-2009



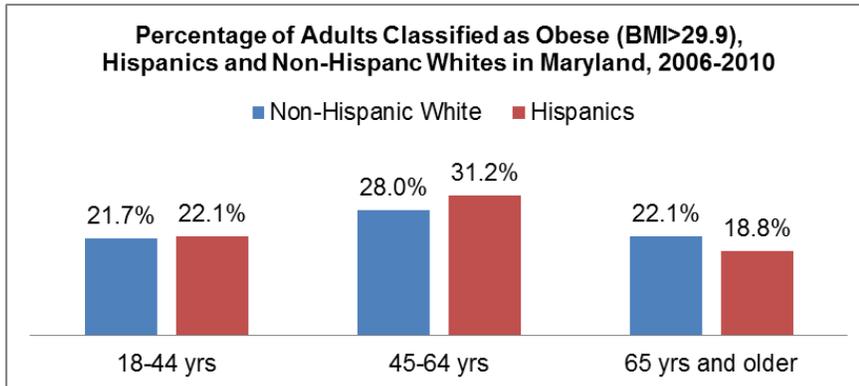
Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2007-2011

Figure 11 shows the percentage of Maryland women who received late (third trimester) or no prenatal care. Hispanics had the highest percentage of the population with late or no prenatal care, 7.5%. This percentage was 2.1 times higher than that of Whites, 2.3 times higher than that of Asians, 2 times higher than that of American Indians, and 1.2 times higher than that of Blacks.

HEALTH RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Obesity

Figure 12. Percentage of Adults Classified as Obese, Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland, 2006-2010



Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

NH=Non-Hispanic

Figure 12 shows the percentages of obese Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in Maryland, 2006-2010. A higher percentage of Hispanics in the 18-44 and 45-64 year age groups were obese compared to the same groups of Non-Hispanic Whites. However, the percentage of obese individuals was lower among Hispanics ages 65 years and older compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts.

Physical Activity

Figure 13. Leisure Time Physical Activity during the Last 30 Days, Maryland 2006-2010

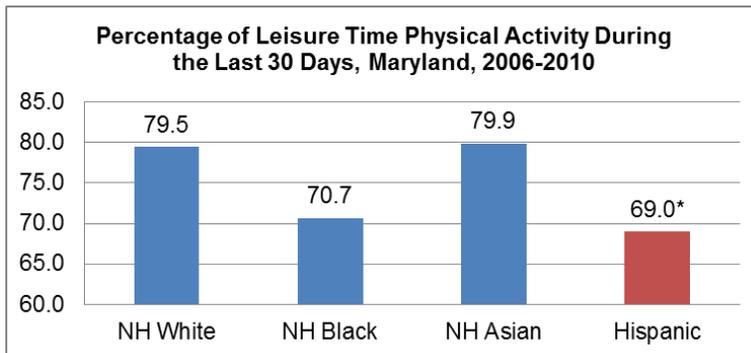


Figure 13 shows the percentage of the population reporting leisure time physical activity during the last 30 days. Hispanics were significantly less likely to report participation in physical activity; than Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Asians.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

NH=Non-Hispanic

*statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Binge Drinking

Figure 14. Binge Drinking, Maryland 2006-2010

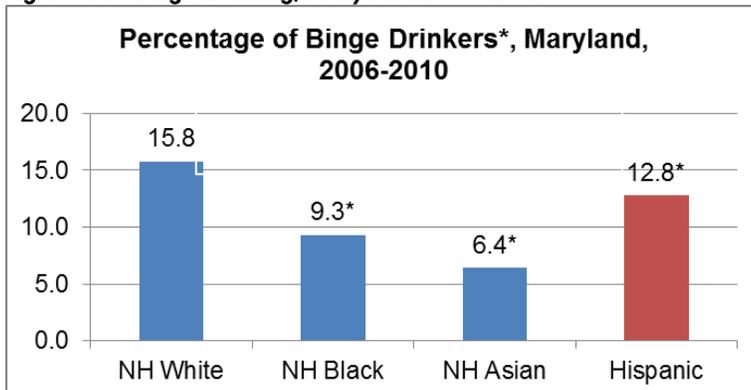


Figure 14 shows the percentage of binge drinking for residents in Maryland. Nearly 13% of Hispanics reported binge drinking. This figure was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic Whites, but higher than that of Non-Hispanic Blacks and Non-Hispanic Asians.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

NH=Non-Hispanic

*statistically significant vs. NH Whites

Note: Binge drinkers are defined as males having five or more drinks and females having four or more drinks on one occasion in the past month.

Smoking

Figure 15. Percentage of Current Smokers, Maryland, 2006-2010

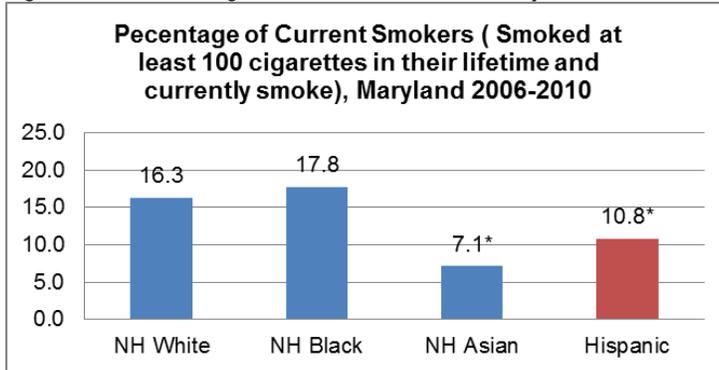


Figure 15 shows that the percentage of current smokers among Hispanics in Maryland was significantly lower than that of Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Blacks. Current smokers are defined here as individuals who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and were currently smoking.

*statistically significantly vs. Non-Hispanic Whites
 NH=Non-Hispanic
 Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Occupational Injury

Figure 16. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Race, Maryland 2011

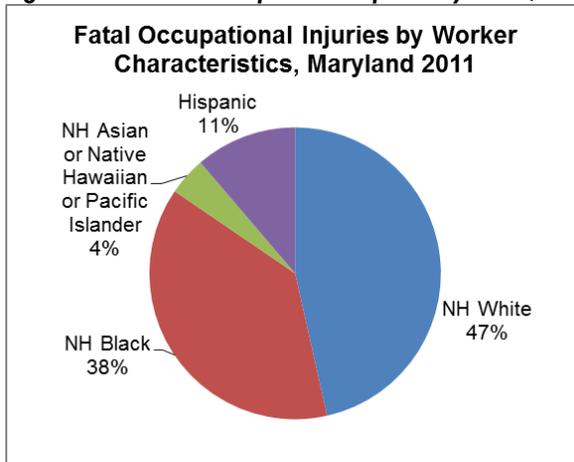
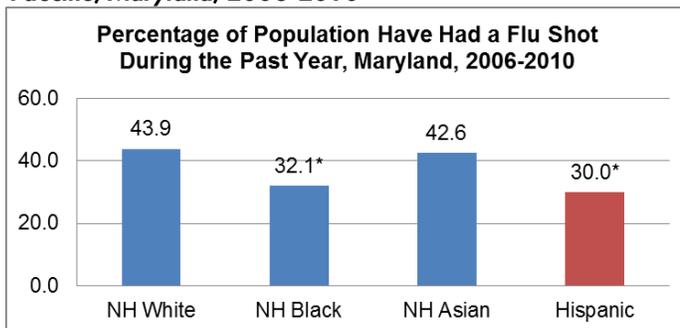


Figure 16 shows the distribution of fatal occupational injuries by race and ethnicity in Maryland. Eleven percent of Hispanics total fatal injuries occurred among Hispanics, which was 2.8 percent higher than Hispanics' contribution to the total population in Maryland. Hispanics were more likely to have fatal occupational injuries than Non-Hispanic Whites and Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians.

NH=Non-Hispanic
 Source: Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) Research and Statistics Unit, 2011

Flu Shot

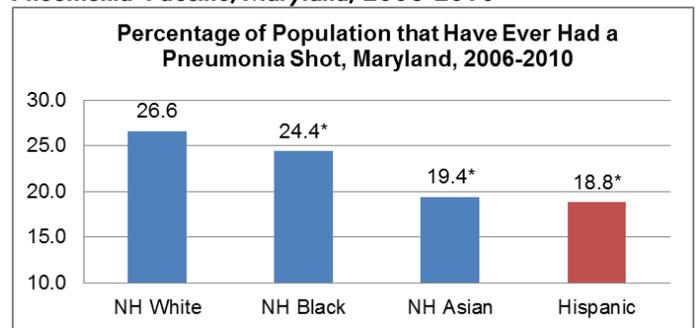
Figure 17. Percentage of Population that Received Flu Vaccine, Maryland, 2006-2010



Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010 NH=Non-Hispanic

Pneumonia Shot

Figure 18. Percentage of Population that Received Pneumonia Vaccine, Maryland, 2006-2010



*statistically significantly vs. Non-Hispanic Whites

Figure 17 and Figure 18 show the percentages of the population that received flu and pneumonia vaccinations. Hispanics in Maryland had the lowest percentages of individuals receiving vaccines for both flu and pneumonia, significantly lower than the rate for other population groups. Specifically, the percentage of Hispanics who received a flu shot was 13.9% lower than that of Non-Hispanics Whites, and the percentage of Hispanics that received a pneumonia shot was 7.8 percentage point lower than that of Non-Hispanic Whites.

CANCER

Leading Cancer Deaths

Figure 19. Leading Cancer Mortality for Hispanics in Maryland 2006-2010

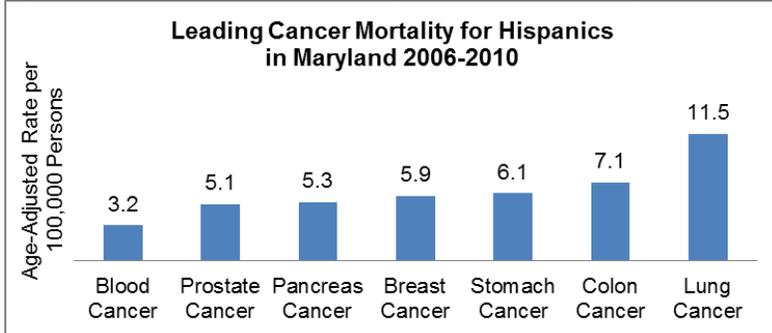


Figure 19 shows the seven leading causes of cancer deaths by cancer type for Hispanics in Maryland. Lung cancer ranked the first, followed by colon cancer and stomach cancer. Other leading cancer causes also included breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, and blood cancer.

Source: CDC Wonder Mortality Data 2006-2010

Mammogram

Figure 20. Percentage of Women Age 50 or Older Who Have Had a Mammogram Within Past Two Years, Maryland 2006 to 2010

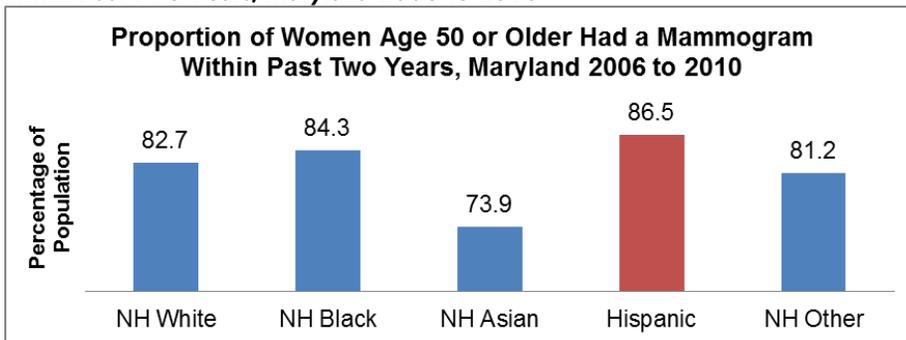


Figure 20 presents the breast cancer screening rates for Hispanics in Maryland. It can be seen that Hispanics had the highest percentage of population having had a mammogram within the past two years, compared to all other racial and ethnic groups.

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

Pap Smear

Figure 21. Percentage of Women Age 18 or Older With Intact Cervix Who Have Ever Had a Pap Smear, Maryland 2006 to 2010

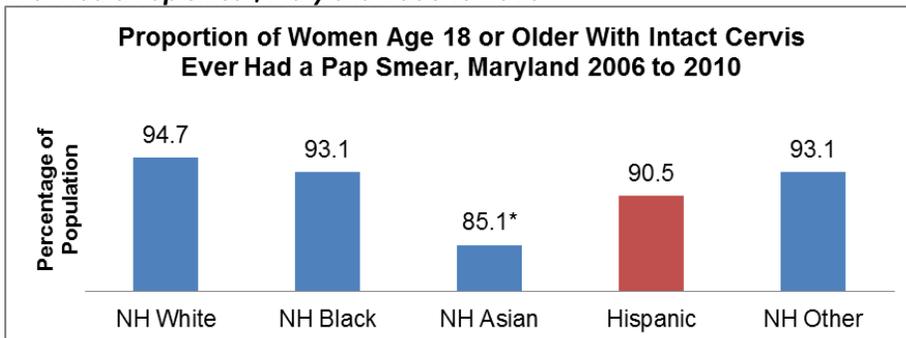


Figure 21 presents the cervical cancer screening rate for Hispanics in Maryland. Hispanic women were more likely to have had a pap smear than Asian women, but less likely to have had a pap smear than other population groups.

*statistically significantly vs. Non-Hispanic Whites

Source: Maryland BRFSS 2006-2010

CHRONIC DISEASE

Diabetes

Figure 22. Percentage of Adults Age 65 or Older Reporting Diagnosed Diabetes, Maryland 2006-2010

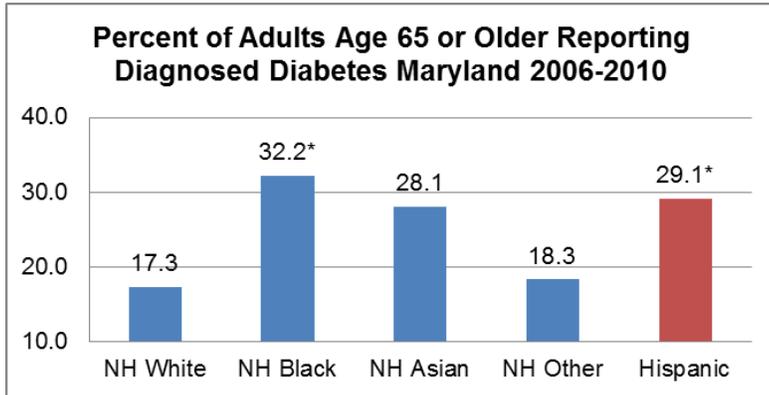


Figure 22 shows the percentage of adults 65 years and older with diabetes in Maryland. Nearly 30% of Hispanics who were 65 and older had diabetes, which was 11.8% higher than the proportion reported for Non-Hispanic Whites.

*significantly different vs. Non-Hispanic Whites
Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2006 to 2010

Asthma

Figure 23. Prevalence of Asthma among Adults by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland 2007-2009

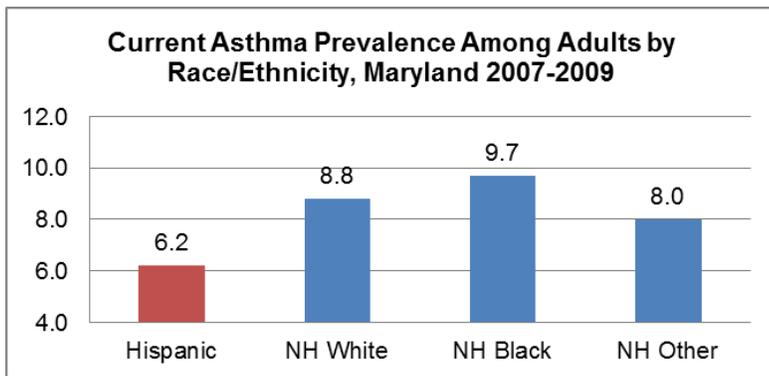


Figure 23 shows the current asthma prevalence among adults in Maryland. Hispanics had the lowest prevalence of asthma across all racial and ethnic groups. The referenced report also shows that Hispanics had the lowest asthma hospitalization rate across all groups.

Source: Maryland Asthma Surveillance Report, Asthma in Maryland 2011

End Stage Renal Disease

Figure 24. Incidence of All-Cause ESRD by Age and Ethnicity, Maryland 1991-2001

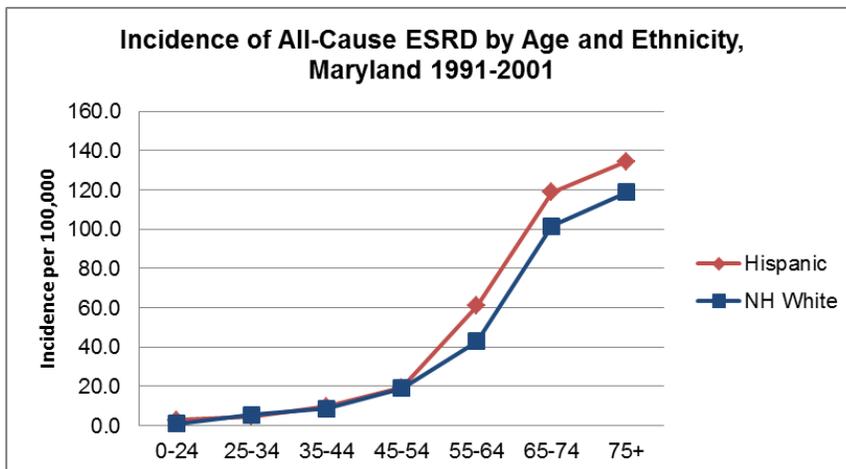


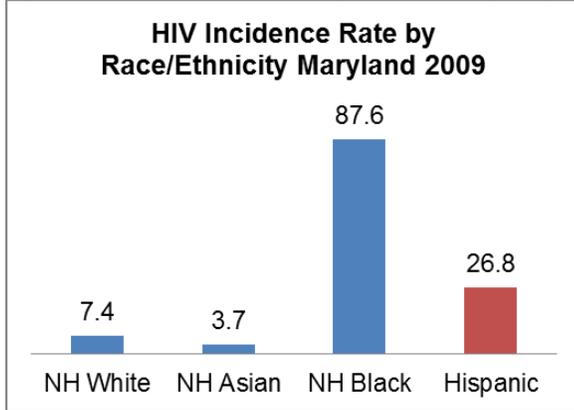
Figure 24 shows the incidence of all-cause end stage renal disease (ESRD) in Maryland. Based on the pooled data from 1991 through 2001, the rates of new cases of ESRD in Maryland were higher for Hispanics than for Non-Hispanic Whites in the age groups older than 54 years of age (NOTE: Hispanic ethnicity was not collected prior to 1996).

Source: DHMH Analysis of US Renal Data System Data

HIV AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HIV

Figure 25. HIV Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity Maryland 2009



AIDS

Figure 26. AIDS Incidence Rate by Race/Ethnicity Maryland 2009

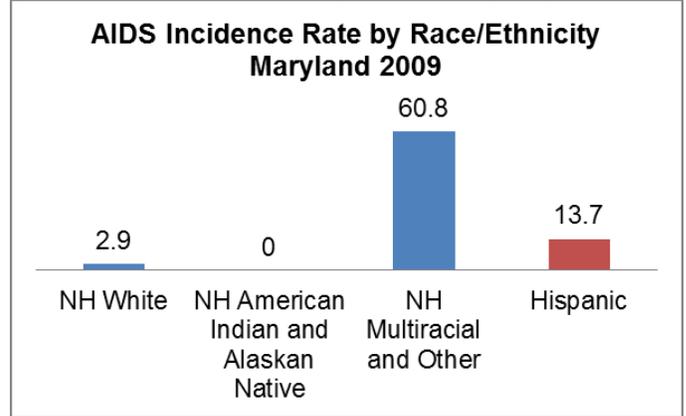


Figure 25 and Figure 26 present HIV and AIDS incidence rate by race/ethnicity in Maryland in 2009. The incidence rate of HIV was 3.6 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic Whites, and the AIDS incidence rate was 4.7 times higher for Hispanics than for Non-Hispanic Whites. However, the incidence of both HIV and AIDS were significantly lower among Hispanics than among Non-Hispanic Blacks.

Source: Maryland HIV/AIDS Epidemiological Profile Fourth Quarter 2009

Note: only Non-Hispanic Whites and the racial groups that ranked the first and the last were chosen to be listed in the Figure 25 and Figure 26 due to space limitation.

Syphilis

Figure 27. Syphilis Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland 2011

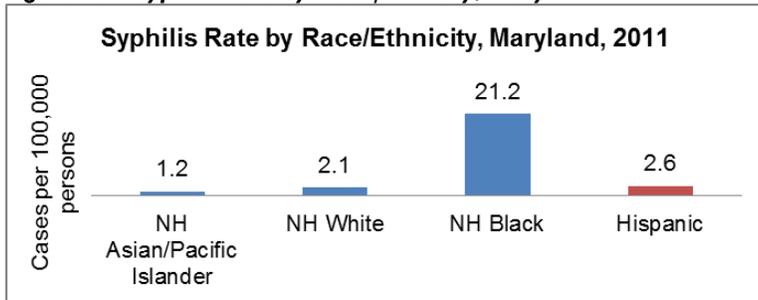


Figure 27 shows the syphilis rate by race/ethnicity in Maryland in 2011. Hispanics had a higher syphilis rate than Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Non-Hispanic Whites, but the rate was much lower than that of Non-Hispanic Blacks.

NOTE: race/ethnicity was unknown to 2% of syphilis cases

Source: Center STI Prevention-PHPA, DHMH, 2012

Tuberculosis (TB)

Figure 28. Tuberculosis Incidence in Maryland 2007-2011

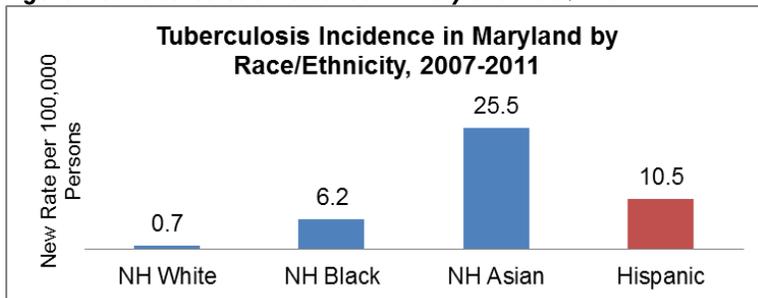


Figure 28 presents the tuberculosis (TB) incidence in Maryland. Hispanics had a TB incidence rate of 10.5 per 100,000 population. This rate was 15 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic Whites, and 1.7 times higher than that of Non-Hispanic Blacks, but substantially lower than the rate for Asians.

Source: Maryland DHMH, IDEAHA Center For Tb Control & Prevention, 2012

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Infant Mortality

Figure 29. Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate, Maryland 2006-2010

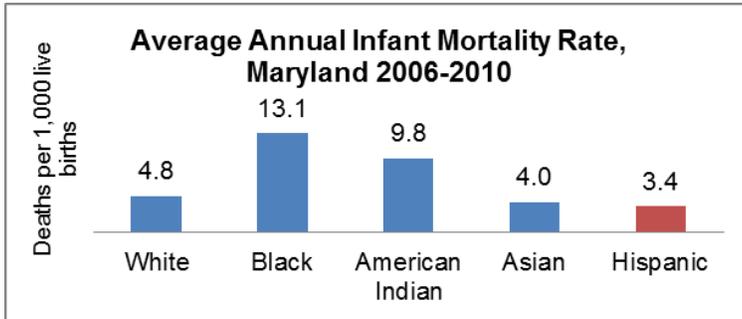


Figure 29 presents the infant mortality rate in Maryland. Hispanics had the lowest rate of infant mortality of all racial and ethnic groups presented in the figure. The Hispanic rate was 1.4 deaths per 100,000 births lower than the rate for Whites, and nearly 10 deaths per 100,000 births lower than the rate for Blacks.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2006-2010

Very Low Birth Weight

Figure 30. Percentage of Very Low Birth Weight Infants, Maryland 2006-2010

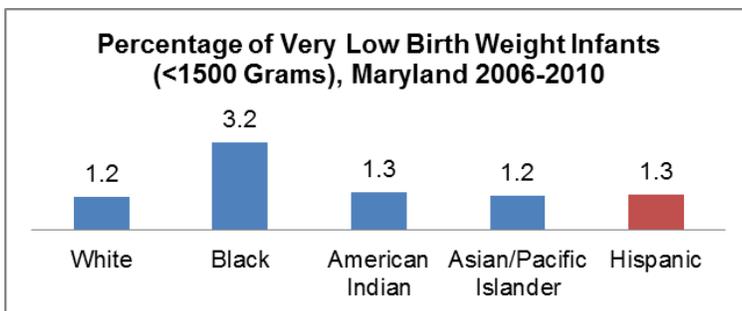
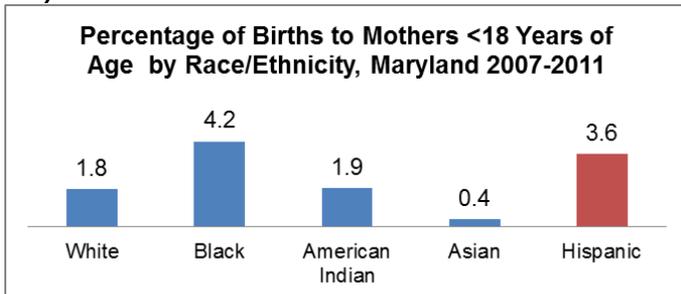


Figure 30 presents the percentage of very low birth weight (VLBW) infants by race and ethnicity. The percentage of VLBW infants was similar for infants born to White, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander women and substantially higher for infants born to black women.

Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2006-2010

Births to Teenagers

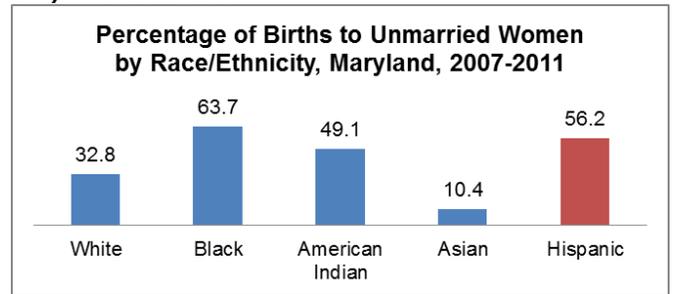
Figure 31. Percentage of Births to Mother Less than 18 Years Old, Maryland 2007-2011



Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2007-2011

Birth to Unmarried Mothers

Figure 32. Percentage of Births to Unmarried Mothers, Maryland 2007-2011



Source: Maryland Vital Statistics Reports 2007-2011

Figure 31 and Figure 32 present data on births to mothers less than 18 years old and births to unmarried mothers. The percentage of births to mothers less than 18 years old was twice as high for Hispanics than as Whites, and percentage of births to unmarried mothers was 1.7 times higher for Hispanics as for Whites.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health Care Seeking

Table 7. Percent of Maryland Adults Reporting Seeing a Provider For a Mental Health Problem, By Race/Ethnicity, 2001-2002

Percent Reporting Ever Seeing a Provider for a Mental Health Problem By Race and Ethnicity, Maryland BRFSS 2001 and 2002 Pooled					
	NH White	NH Black	NH Other	NH Multiracial	Hispanic
Age 18-44	24.8%	13.4%*	11.5%*	DNS	14.7%*
Age 45-64	24.7%	12.2%*	7.0%*	DNS	DNS
Age 65 +	13.3%	5.5%*	DNS	DNS	DNS

* minority group is statistically significantly different from NH Whites

DNS = Data not sufficient to report a result

Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2001 to 2002

Poor Mental Health

Table 8. Percent of Maryland Adults Reporting 30 Days Of Poor Mental Health In The Previous Month, By Race/ Ethnicity, 2003-2007

Percent Reporting 30 days of Poor Mental Health in Previous Month By Race and Ethnicity, Maryland BRFSS 2003 to 2007 Pooled					
	NH White	NH Black	NH Other	NH Multiracial	Hispanic
Age 18-44	3.9%	5.7%*	3.6%	6.2%	4.9%
Age 45-64	4.7%	5.6%	6.0%	13.1%*	5.4%
Age 65 +	3.2%	3.8%	2.2%	DNS	3.5%

* minority group is statistically significantly different from NH Whites

DNS = Data not sufficient to report a result

Source: Maryland BRFSS Data 2003 to 2007

NOTE: Maryland BRFSS mental health data is not available for the period of 2006-2010

Maryland's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data indicates an underutilization of mental health services by minority populations.

Table 7 presents the percentage of individuals by racial/ethnic group who have ever seen a provider for a mental health problem, and Table 8 presents percentage of each racial/ethnic group reporting poor mental health in the previous month.

In the 18-44 age group, Non-Hispanic Whites were 68% more likely than Hispanics to report ever having ever seen a provider for a mental health problem (Table 7), despite reporting a lower burden of poor mental health days compared to Hispanics of the same age group (Table 8). This difference in care-seeking between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Whites was statistically significant (Table 7).

Additionally, Hispanics of all age groups reported higher levels of poor mental health than Non-Hispanic Whites (Table 8).

MARYLAND HISPANICS HEALTH RESOURCES

Casa de Maryland | <http://www.casademaryland.org/home>

CASA's primary mission is to work with the community to improve the quality of life and fight for equal treatment and full access to resources and opportunities for low-income Latinos.

Proyecto Salud Clinic | <http://www.proyectosalud.org/>

Located in Montgomery County, Proyecto Salud Clinic seeks to provide high quality, culturally competent, and affordable primary healthcare services to its patients. Staff at the clinic speak English, Spanish, Mandarin and French.

Mary's Center | <http://www.maryscenter.org>

Mary's Center is a Federally Qualified Health Center that provides health care, family literacy and social services to individuals whose needs too often go unmet by the public and private systems. Locations in Maryland include Silver Spring and Adelphi.

Latino Health Initiative | <http://www.lhiinfo.org/index/en-index.asp>

The Latino Health Initiative works to improve the quality of life of Latinos living in Montgomery County by contributing to the development and implementation of an integrated, coordinated, culturally and linguistically competent health wellness system that supports Latino families and communities.

El Programa de Recursos y Servicios Para la Comunidad Latina |

<http://www.healthcareaccessmaryland.org/programs-services/immigrant-resources-and-services/hispanic-resources/>

Baltimore HealthCare Access' Hispanic Resources and Services Program seek to reduce barriers to quality health care in the Latino community. They provide assistance to the Latino community in a variety of ways – through publications, community connections, and outreach activities.

Spanish Catholic Center | <http://www.catholiccharitiesdc.org/>

The Spanish Catholic Center offers medical and dental clinics, job training programs, English classes, a food pantry and case management services in four locations (including two locations in Montgomery County).

Centro de la Comunidad | <http://www.centrodlc.org/>

Centro de la Comunidad promotes the continued successful participation of the Hispanic community in the social, economic, and political life of the greater Baltimore Metropolitan region.

FIRN | <http://www.firnonline.org>

FIRN empowers immigrants, refugees, asylees and other foreign-born individuals by helping them to access community resources and opportunities in Howard County Maryland.

**Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities**

Website: <http://dhmh.maryland.gov/mhhd/> | **Tel:** (410) 767-7117 |

Email: dhmh.healthdisparities@maryland.gov | **Address:** Room 500, 201 West Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21201 | **Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/MarylandMHHD>

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